

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 284 794

SO 018 244

AUTHOR Scott, Rosalind; And Others
TITLE Jamaica: A Development Perspective.
INSTITUTION Victoria International Development Education Association (British Columbia).
SPONS AGENCY Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa (Ontario).; Employment Immigration Canada, Ottawa (Ontario).
PUB DATE 84
NOTE 73p.; For related documents, see 018 240-246. Document printed on colored paper.
AVAILABLE FROM Victoria International Development Education Association, 407-620 View Street, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 1J6 (\$12.50, Slide-Tape: \$50.00).
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Audiovisual Materials (100)
EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Agriculture; Area Studies; Creative Art; *Cultural Traits; Developing Nations; Educational Practices; *Ethnic Groups; Family Life; Food; Foreign Countries; Health; Industry; Instructional Materials; *Latin American History; Leisure Time; Mass Media; Religion; Rural Areas; Secondary Education; Social Studies; Transportation; Urban Areas
IDENTIFIERS *Jamaica; *Latin American Studies

ABSTRACT

Jamaica is known mainly as a tourist playground and the home of Reggae music. This Jamaican teaching unit dispels stereotypes and shows Jamaica for what it really is--an economically-troubled, developing nation. The unit illustrates the challenges this island nation is facing in its struggle toward economic development. Contents are: Teacher Overview, Fact Sheet, Maps, Geography and Climate, History, Economy, Rural Life, Family Life, Food, City Life, Housing, Health, Education, Religion--Rastafarians, Culture--Reggae, Government, Bibliography, Student Worksheets, and Slide-Tape Script. (B2)

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

ED284794

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☒ This document has been reproduced as
received from the person or organization
originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve
reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this docu-
ment do not necessarily represent official
OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL IN MICROFICHE ONLY
HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Gayle
Nelson

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

SO018244

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

VIDEA, would like to thank
Hyacinth Roueche, Shirley
Mesquita, Janet Young,
David Stott, Kathleen
Lightman and Dan and
Phyllis Hopkinson for
their assistance and
support in the preparation
of this text.

VIDEA gratefully acknowledges the financial assistance of
the Canadian International Development Agency in the
production of these materials.



CONTENTS

PART I

Page

3	TEACHER OVERVIEW
4	FACT SHEET
5	MAPS
7	GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE
10	HISTORY: Arawak Indians The Spanish Explorers The British Era
	Buccaneers Maroons Independence
14	ECONOMY: Tourism Manufacturing Mining Agriculture
	Sugar Bananas Table of Crops
19	RURAL LIFE
20	FAMILY LIFE
22	FOOD
25	CITY LIFE: Kingston Other Towns
26	HOUSING
27	HEALTH
27	EDUCATION
29	RELIGION: Rastafarians
30	CULTURE: Reggae
32	GOVERNMENT
34	BIBLIOGRAPHY



PART II

STUDENT WORKSHEETS

PART III

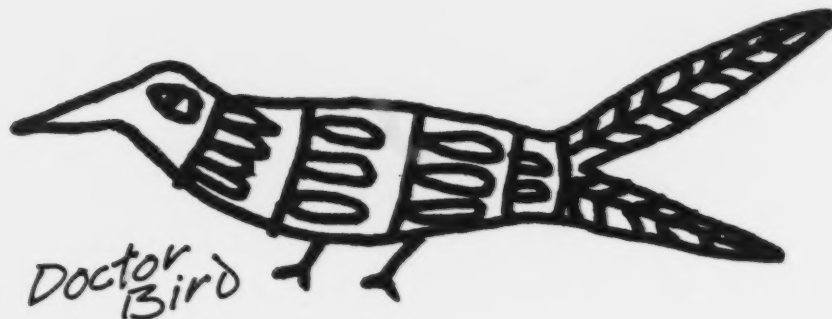
SLIDE-TAPE SCRIPT

TEACHER OVERVIEW

The purpose of this kit is to help students develop an understanding of Jamaica as a changing culture. The text shows how Jamaica combines tradition with modernization and how it endeavours to solve the resultant challenges.

The Jamaica text contains three sections:

1. The Text is divided into units according to subject areas, such as Geography, Cities, History, etc. These units can be duplicated and handed out to the class, used for teacher reference, or made into transparencies and shown on an overhead projector. The text covers a wide variety of topics which give the teacher the opportunity to choose which areas they would like to focus on.
2. The Worksheets consist of a series of questions, discussion topics, activities, quizzes and research projects. These correspond to the textual material. The teachers can choose what they want to use from the variety of suggestions or use the ideas to adapt to their own methods.
3. The Slide-Tape Script can be used on its own to add to the teachers' knowledge of the country or it can be used in conjunction with the slide-tape, which is sold separately. If the slide-tape is being used, we recommend showing the slides first without playing the tape to help the students learn to "read" the photographs. The teacher can use the script to guide the students through the pictures to prepare them for the whole slide-tape presentation.



JAMAICA FACT SHEET

SIZE AND LOCATION	Jamaica has an area of 11,425 sq. km. It lies in the Caribbean Sea 145 km south of Cuba and 160 km west of Haiti. The majority of the island is mountainous.
CLIMATE	24 - 32°C on the coast (as low as 0°C on the highest mountains). There are two seasons: the rainy season and the dry season.
CAPITAL CITY	Kingston - population 600,000 (est. 1981)
POPULATION	2.2 million (est. 1981). Urban population - 41%
GOVERNMENT	Democratic, parliamentary system, based on the British model - almost identical to the Canadian system of government.
LEADER	Prime Minister Edward Seaga of the Jamaican Labour Party (elected 1980).
NATIONAL FLAG	Diagonal cross in gold, top and bottom green, sides black. Gold symbolizes natural wealth and sunlight; green represents agricultural resources and hope; black, hardships overcome and yet to be faced.
ECONOMY	Main exports: bauxite, ganja*, bananas, rum. Tourism is also a major part of the economy.
CURRENCY	Jamaican dollar - \$0.35 Canadian (June, 1984)
G.N.P. PER CAPITA	\$1,240 (U.S.) (1982)
PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE	Agriculture: 21%, Industry: 25%, Services: 54%, Unemployment: 30% (est. 1980)
LANGUAGES	English and Jamaican 'patois'
RELIGION	Mainly Christian
ETHNIC GROUPS	African, Afro-European, East Indian, Afro-East Indian, Chinese, Afro-Chinese, European and others.
HEALTH	Life expectancy at birth - 71 years (est. 1980) Infant mortality rate (0-1 years) 16 out of every 1000. Access to safe drinking water - 86%
EDUCATION	(Percent of students enrolled as percentage of age group) Primary school - 99% Secondary school - 58% Higher education - 2% Adult literacy (over 15 years of age) - 65%

*ganja - a hallucinogenic drug (unofficial export)

JAMAICA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS



JAMAICA



GEOGRAPHY

Overview

Despite its small area (11,425 square kilometres, one-third the size of Vancouver Island) Jamaica has a wide variety of landforms and scenery, from the beautiful sun-swept beaches to the rugged, wooded interior mountains. Actually, most of Jamaica consists of scattered mountain ranges which are encircled by a narrow band of green, coastal lowlands.

Mountain Ranges

If you were in Kingston, and looked northeastward, you would see some mountains belonging to the highest range in the country, the Blue Mountains. The highest elevation in this range is Blue Mountain Peak, at 2256 metres. If you climbed to the top of this mountain on a clear day (which is rather rare) you might even get a glimpse of the southern coast of Cuba, 200 kilometres to the north across the Caribbean Sea!

Another mountain range which is not quite as high as the Blue Mountains is the John Crow Mountains at the eastern end of the island. Many rivers begin in these two mountain ranges - some flowing north, such as the Rio Grande - others flowing south, such as the Plaintrain Garden River.

Central Plateau and Hills

If you travelled west by plane from the Blue Mountains, you would fly over several river valleys (Wagwater River, Rio Cobre) and then come to the mountains and plateaux which cover most of the central part of Jamaica. Here the mountain peaks do not exceed 1000 metres. The mountains are broken up by many river basins where the land is level enough to be used for farming.

The northwestern part of this region is called the 'Cockpit Country'. From an airplane, this whole countryside looks like a huge field where thousands of bombs have fallen and made small craters. These holes have actually been made in the soft limestone by water erosion, and often lead to underground streams. Several hundred caves have also been found in this area. These caves served well as hide-outs for the Maroons (runaway slaves, see History section) who were hiding from the British soldiers in the 1700's.

GEOGRAPHY (continued)

If you went to Jamaica as a tourist, you would probably want to visit the beaches on the north coast, which are part of the coastal lowlands. These plains are much wider on the south coast than on the north; in some places reaching up to 25 km inland. They contain most of the fertile farm land in Jamaica and are used for commercial agriculture, mostly export crops to earn money for Jamaica. This land could be used to grow important food crops which are needed to feed the people.

Cockpit Country



CLIMATE

You may think that because Jamaica is in the tropics it is always very hot and humid there. This is not true. Jamaica's climate is a very pleasant one. Temperatures are warm and fairly constant, and heavy rain falls only in certain areas of the country during certain months of the year. There is always a pleasant breeze, caused by the northeast 'trade winds'. This moderate climate is one of the major reasons that tourists come to Jamaica.

The wettest season in Jamaica is during our summer and autumn months, May-June and September-October. The wettest part of the country is the northeast coast and up to the summits of the Blue Mountains. One place high in the mountains, called Bowden Pen, receives a yearly average of 785 cm of rain. In one four-day period in 1960, 279 cm fell on this spot, breaking a world record for precipitation over a short time!

In contrast, other parts of the country receive much less rain, especially the south coast lowlands. Kingston gets only 90 cm per year, and frequently suffers droughts and shortages of drinking water. By comparison, Victoria's average yearly rainfall is 65 cm, and Vancouver's is 111 cm. Even though Kingston gets more rain than Victoria, a lot of it is evaporated by the tropical sun before the ground can absorb it. The soil is, therefore, too dry to grow crops unless it is irrigated.

CLIMATE (continued)

Temperatures on the coast range between 27°C and 32°C in the daytime and 21°C and 24°C at night, depending on the season. Temperatures in the mountains and central plateaux are generally 5°C to 10°C cooler than on the coast. The temperature on the peaks of the Blue Mountains occasionally goes down to freezing level.

HURRICANES

"June, too soon. July, stand by. August, prepare you must. September, remember. October, all over." This saying tells you when to watch out for hurricanes in Jamaica - mostly during the month of August.

Hurricanes are tropical storms with winds of 119 km/hr or more. The winds blow in a circular motion around a calm center called the 'eye'. Hurricanes can range in diameter from 96 km to over 1,600 km. North of the equator, hurricane winds rotate in a counter-clockwise direction.

Huge ocean waves and very high tides are the most damaging result of hurricanes. The waves, called 'storm surges', can be up to 80 km wide along the beach, and they destroy everything in their paths.

The worst hurricane to hit Jamaica in the 20th century was Hurricane Charlie, which struck on August 17, 1951, taking 150 human lives. On August 6, 1980, Hurricane Allen brought winds of 280 km/hr, causing widespread destruction in eastern Jamaica.



HISTORY

Arawak Indians

The original inhabitants of Jamaica were called 'Arawak' Indians. They were a gentle, peace-loving people, numbering about sixty thousand who made their living mostly by farming. They grew corn, cotton, tobacco and other crops. In the drier areas, they irrigated their crops.

The Arawaks lived in large villages ruled by powerful chiefs. Their houses were round huts called 'bohios' made of poles and palm leaves. Most people slept in hammocks. They made idols from gold and wood to represent their gods.



The Spanish Explorers

The first white man to set foot on Jamaica was Christopher Columbus, who landed on the north coast during his second voyage to the New World in 1494. He named the island 'Santiago' and claimed it for Spain. The Arawak Indians were at first hostile to the Spaniards, but later brought them fruit and fish as peace offerings. Columbus returned to Jamaica in 1503 and stayed for a year. This began the Spanish occupation of the island. The Spanish sailors made slaves of the Arawaks, and the Indians died out within fifty years. All that remains of their culture are some fragments of their language (see Culture section) and a few of their artifacts in the Institute of Jamaica in Kingston.

The major contribution the Spanish made to Jamaica was the introduction of new agricultural products: sugar-cane, bananas, plantains (a fruit much like bananas, but bigger), citrus fruits, and the raising of goats, hogs and horses. These products were sent to the Spanish bases in the Caribbean and in Central and South America.

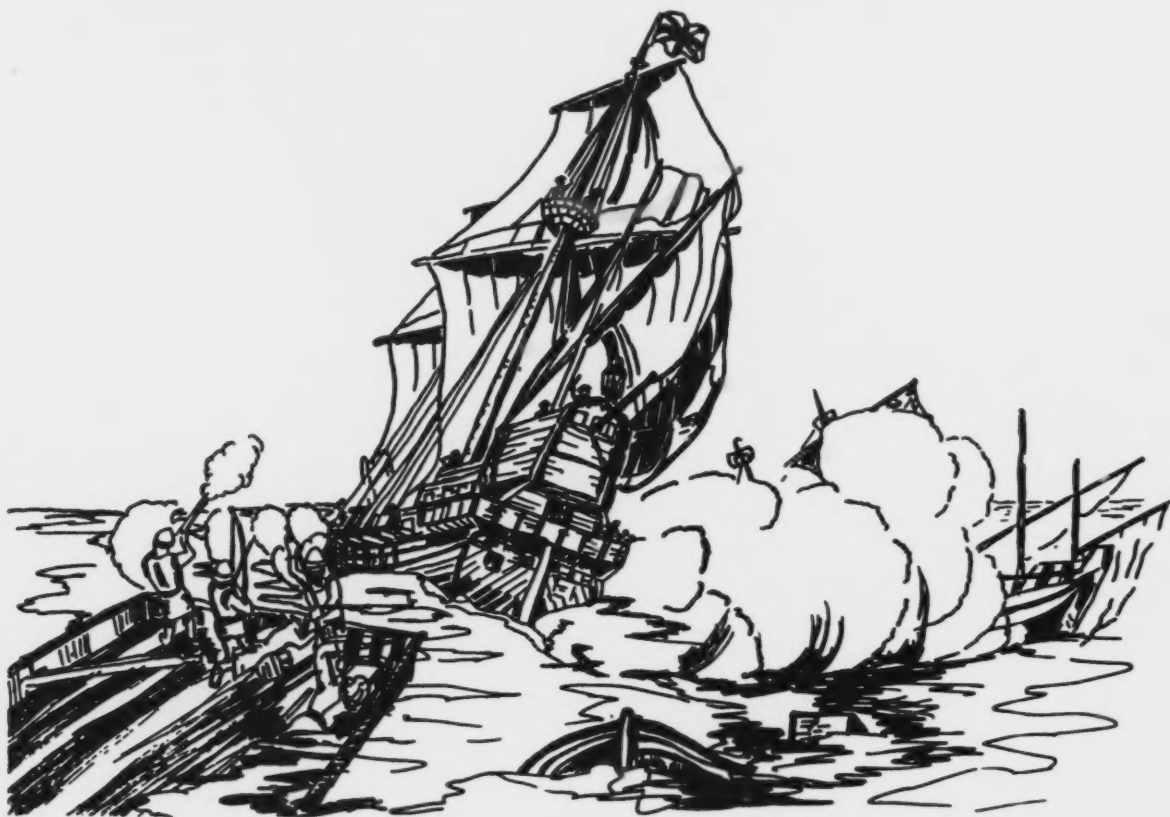
The Spanish Explorers (Continued)

In the 1520's, as the Arawak slaves were dying out, the slave trade started bringing African slaves to Jamaica. They were used mostly to work in the fields, especially with the sugar-cane crop.

The British Era

In 1655, a band of English sailors and soldiers landed in Kingston Harbour and marched on the main Spanish settlement. The Spanish put up very little resistance and surrendered the next day. However, many Spanish men and their slaves took to the mountains and waged guerilla warfare for five years. The last Spaniard to leave Jamaica, in 1660, was Don Arnaldo de Yassi. He fled from the spot since named Runaway Bay on the north coast.

Jamaica remained a British colony for the next 290 years. The British formed a government for the island. They also increased the amount of sugar produced to the point where Jamaica became one of Britain's most prized and heavily guarded possessions. Forts which were built to defend the island against the French and Spanish navies can still be seen around the coast.

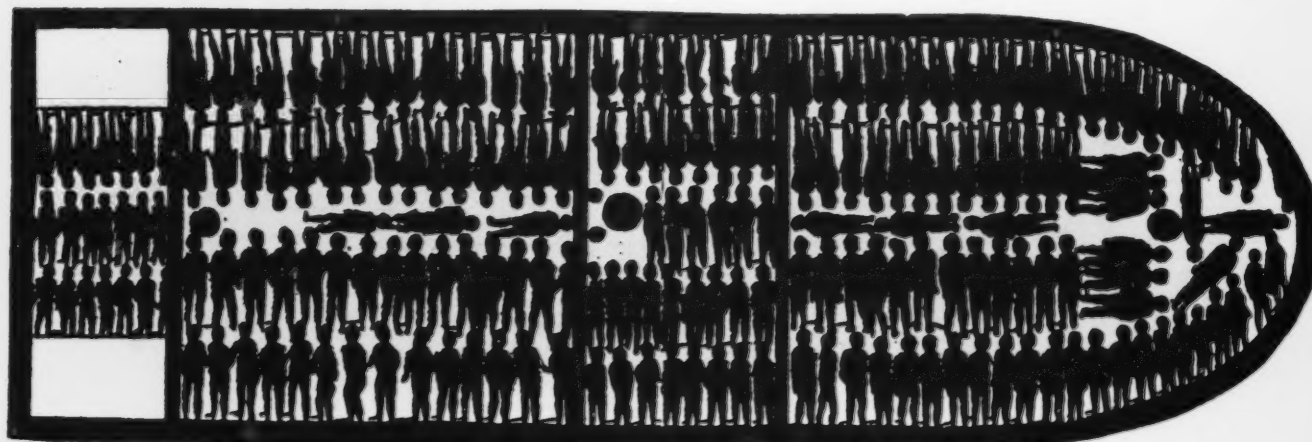


Buccaneers

One dramatic chapter in British Jamaican history is that of the pirates known as 'buccaneers'. They used Fort Royal, a small town at the mouth of Kingston Harbour, as their base. This group was a mixture of escaped convicts, deserters from ships, runaway slaves, and unemployed sailors. These men attacked Spanish 'galleons' (large ships) loaded with gold, silver and other precious goods, bound from the New World to Spain. The buccaneers, led by Henry Morgan, made Port Royal 'the wealthiest and wickedest city on the face of the earth'.

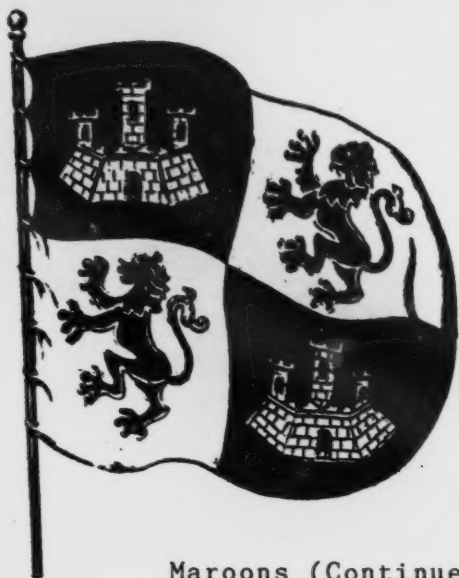
Henry Morgan, after leading many ruthless raids on Spanish cities in Central and South America, was knighted by the British monarch and made Governor of Jamaica. He then, on the orders of the British crown, put a stop to the buccaneering and ordered the hanging of several of his former mates. The disastrous earthquake on June 7, 1692, destroyed the city of Port Royal and what was left of its wealth and corruption.

Slaves being transported in the hold of a ship

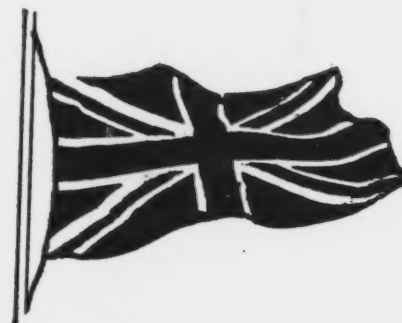


Maroons

Another group that made a colorful contribution to Jamaica's history was the 'Maroons'. They were the former slaves of the Spaniards, who had escaped into the mountains. They came down often to attack the British estates on the plains. British soldiers were sent to subdue them, but were unsuccessful because of the Maroons' superior knowledge of the terrain. Finally, in 1739, the Governor of Jamaica signed a treaty with the Maroons, granting them plots of land which were to be tax-free. Today, the Maroons still live in these mountain communities as peaceful and industrious farmers.



Spain



Britain

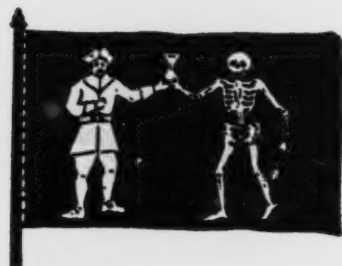
Maroons (Continued)

For the next hundred years, Jamaica progressed steadily and peacefully, making great profits for Britain from the sale of sugar. In 1838, the slave trade was abolished, which freed all the slaves working on the sugar plantations. Most of them became small farmers.

Independence

Jamaica prospered through the latter part of the 19th century and into the 20th. Highways and railroads were improved; education and medical care were expanded. Several export crops, including sugar, bananas, tobacco, coffee and cocoa, provided jobs for Jamaicans and income for Jamaican businesses.

Jamaica became self-governing in 1945, and gained its independence from Britain in 1962. It is now a full member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.



It is not the skull and cross-bones, which we have traditionally called the 'Jolly Roger', but this flag, which is the most likely to have been used in the days of the pirates, to remind their victims that their time was running out.



TOURISM

Tourism is a very important part of the Jamaican economy. The island has an excellent climate all year round, beautiful beaches, lovely mountain areas, natural springs and a selection of fine hotels, resorts and tourist facilities. The popular tourist towns are: Montego Bay, Negril, Ocho Rios, Kingston and Port Antonio. Recently, it was estimated that during the winter, 10,740 people were employed in this industry. The majority of tourists visiting Jamaica come from the United States, Canada and England.

MANUFACTURING

In Jamaica about 12% of the workers are employed in manufacturing. Apart from the oil refinery in Kingston, light industry is predominant and includes the following:

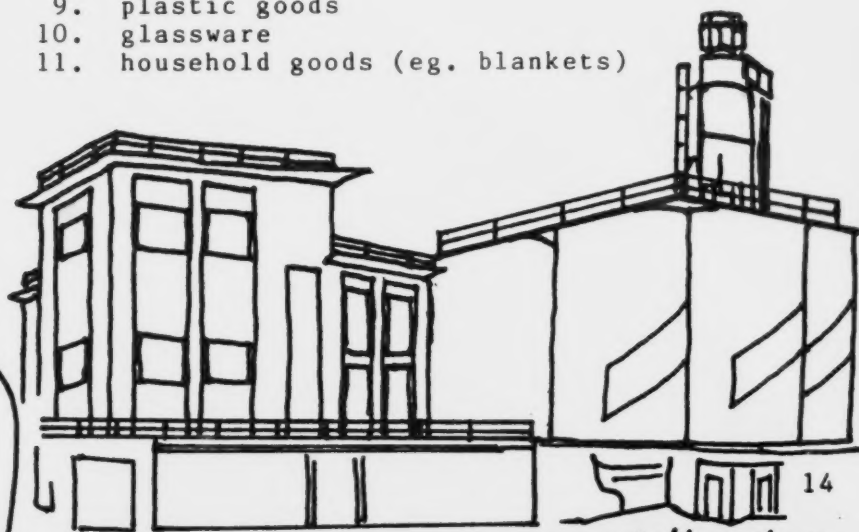
Processing

1. sugar
2. coffee
3. foodstuffs
4. oils
5. fats

Manufacturing

1. beer and other drinks
2. cigars and cigarettes
3. textiles
4. clothing and footwear
5. building materials
6. agricultural materials
7. small electrical equipment
8. paint
9. plastic goods
10. glassware
11. household goods (eg. blankets)

making cigars



18

Brewery + malt silos near Kingston

14

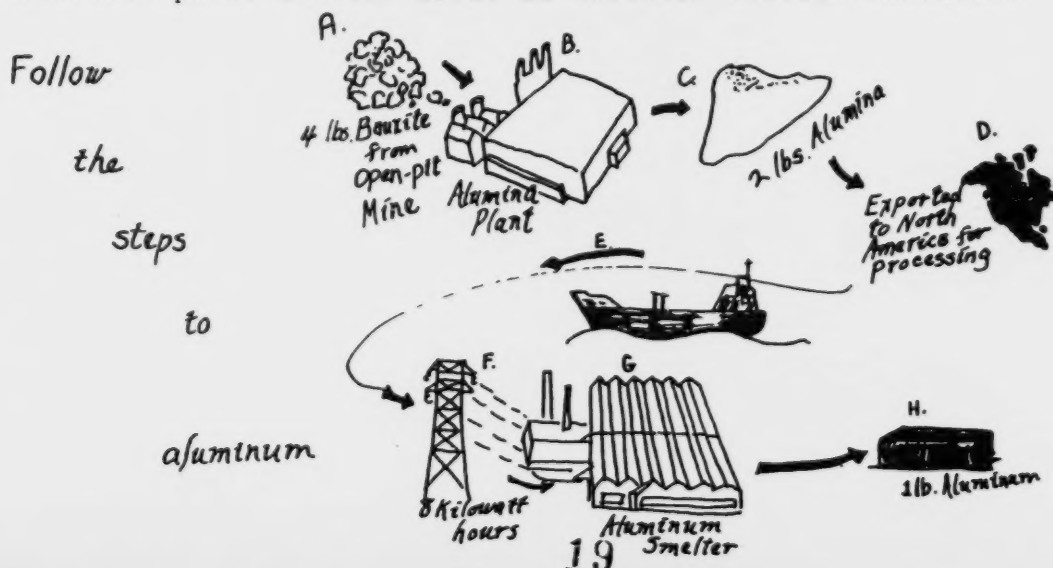
Mining

One of Jamaica's largest industries, bauxite mining, began in 1952. It is largely controlled by foreign-owned companies, including Alcan and Kaiser Resources of Canada. Bauxite is processed into alumina, which is then shipped to plants in Canada, the U.S. and Europe, where it is made into aluminum. Bauxite mining is the major source of Jamaica's export income, contributing more than tourism or agriculture. From the early 1950's to the late 1970's, Jamaica was the world's largest producer of bauxite. By 1978, Australia and Guinea were producing more than Jamaica. Jamaica produces about 11 or 12 million tons per year.

Unfortunately, open-pit bauxite mining leaves large, red gashes on the landscape. Huge machines such as power shovels and dump trucks are everywhere, digging and transporting the ore. Clouds of red dust follow the trucks, and a layer of red covers most of the surrounding forest. The plants which change the bauxite into alumina consist of large buildings, heavy machinery, and storage tanks. These structures, usually surrounded by lush green forest, are visible from long distances.

This rapidly expanding industry has forced many people from their homes and farmlands. Further, much agricultural land is being polluted by the mines. However, the large corporations that mine the bauxite have helped improve the agricultural production on farms near their mines, but this land is owned by the mining companies.

The Jamaican government is in the process of buying back the company lands and gaining more control of the mining industry. It would be of great advantage to Jamaica if the complete processing operation, from bauxite to alumina, then to aluminum, could be carried out in the country. However, the final stage of smelting the aluminum requires tremendous sources of energy, which are not presently available in Jamaica. That is why the alumina is shipped to North America, which has easy access to hydro-electric power in such areas as northern British Columbia.





*Sugar
Cane*



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has made substantial contributions to Jamaica's economy ever since the Spanish introduced sugar-cane in the 1500's. Varied climate and soils make possible the growing of a number of different crops, including sugar-cane, bananas, coffee, cocoa, citrus fruits and assorted vegetables. Jamaica has two growing seasons. The raising of dairy and beef cattle is another important part of Jamaican agriculture.

Sugar

Sugar is an easy crop to grow, but difficult to harvest. It grows up to 3 meters in height in one year and is cut by hand. This is an exhausting and dirty job and has to be done in a hurry because the cut cane has to be transported to the milling factory within 24 hours or it loses much of its sucrose (sugar). The milling, or crushing, of the cane is still done in much the same way as it was during the slave era, although it is more mechanized now. Many young Jamaicans do not want to take part in the sugar industry because of the connection it had with the slave trade in Jamaica.

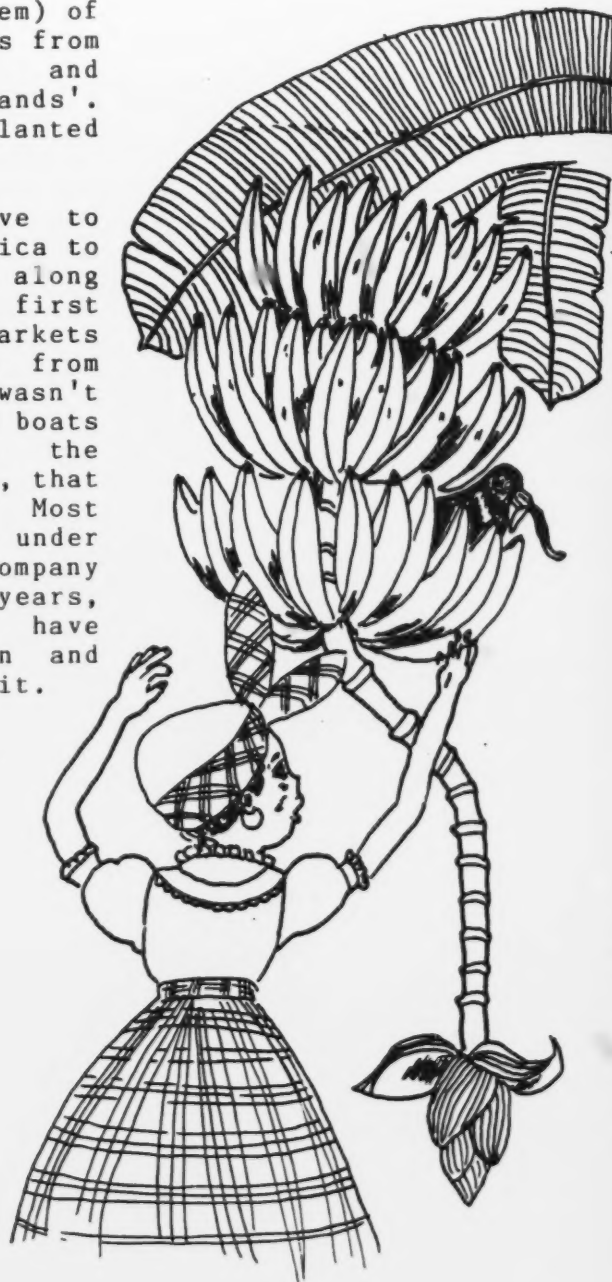


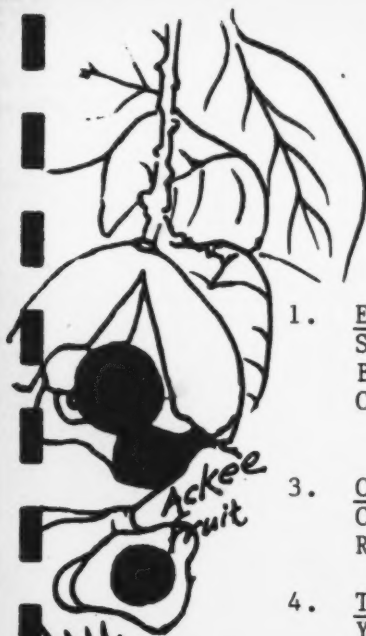
*Sugar
mill*

Bananas

Bananas are Jamaica's second most important export crop, and they are also a favourite food of Jamaicans themselves. The banana plant is not a tree, but a giant herb which grows up to 7 meters in height, with very large leaves and a sucker upon which the bunch (or stem) of bananas grows. One sucker produces from 72 to 144 individual bananas, and clusters of a dozen are called 'hands'. It takes a year for a newly-planted sucker to grow and produce fruit.

The banana plant is not native to Jamaica. It was brought from Africa to the Carribean in the 16th century, along with coconuts. Bananas were first shipped from Jamaica to foreign markets in 1866, when a shipment was made from Port Antonio to New York. It wasn't until the invention of refrigerated boats early in the 20th century made the shipping of unripe bananas possible, that the banana trade really expanded. Most of Jamaican banana production came under the control of the United Fruit Company of the U.S.A. In the past few years, however, growers' co-operatives have taken over much of the production and selling formerly done by United Fruit.





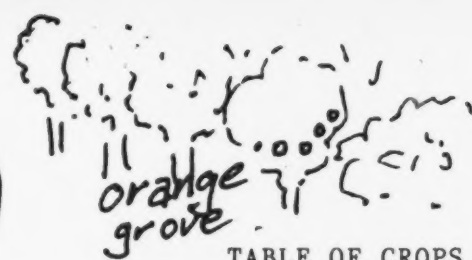
Ackee fruit



Coconut palm



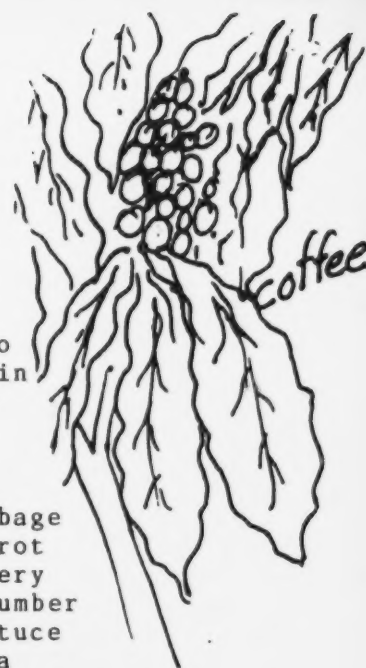
coconut seedling



orange grove

TABLE OF CROPS

1. <u>Export Crops</u>	2. <u>Partial Exports</u>
Sugar	Coconuts Tobacco
Bananas	Coffee Plantain
Citrus fruits	Cocoa Ginger
	Pimento
3. <u>Cereals</u>	5. <u>Vegetables</u>
Corn (maize)	Stringbeans Cabbage
Rice	Beetroot Carrot
	Cauliflower Celery
	Cho-Cho Cucumber
4. <u>Tubers</u>	Eggplant Lettuce
Yams Cocoas	Pumpkin Okra
Dasheens	Turnip
Potatoes Irish/Sweet	Scallion
	Spinach
6. <u>Others</u>	7. <u>Imports</u>
Pepper	Flour
Thyme	Saltfish
Mace	Rice
Peanuts	Butter
	Tinned Foods



coffee



Banana plant

LAND USE

Total Land	100
Forestry	24.1
Other Woodland	19.7
Agricultural & Pasture	46.4
Natural Range & Pasture	3.8
Swamp	1.8
Mining	.4
Urban	3.7
Barren	.1

Stop & Think: Could Jamaica become self-sufficient through modernization, land reform and a change of crops? Think about what kinds of crops are needed to become self-sufficient and what kinds are already produced.

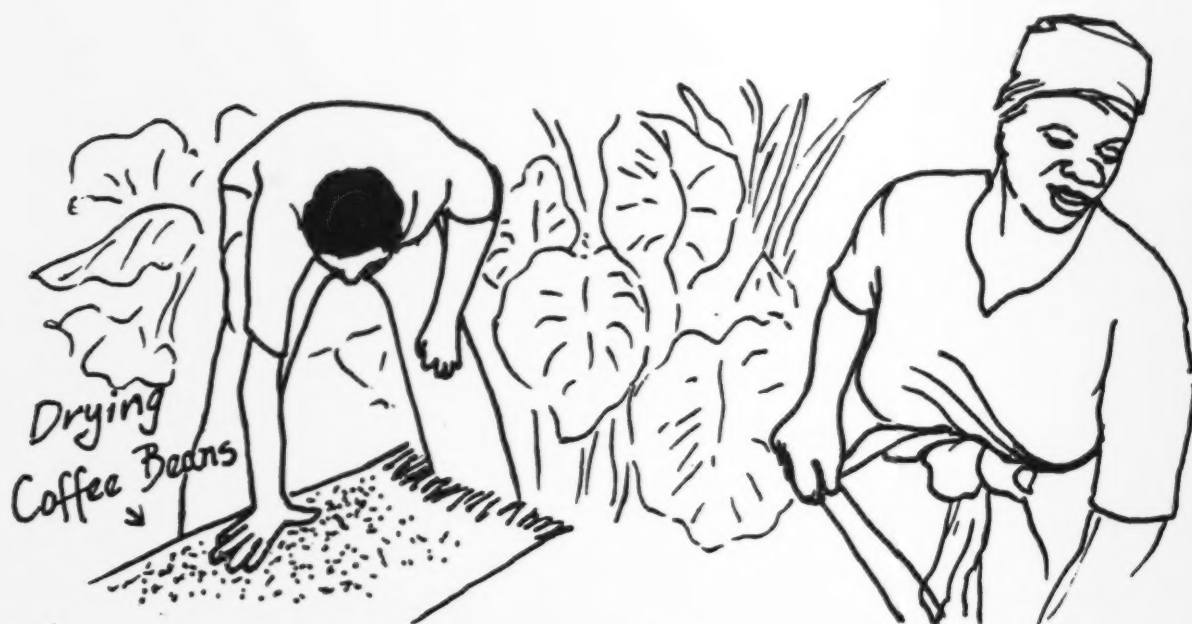


RURAL LIFE

Approximately sixty percent of all Jamaicans live in the countryside. Jamaica is a very mountainous island, only one-third of the land can be used for farming. Nearly half of this farmland has been bought by bauxite companies and is used for mining and bauxite processing. The remaining farmland is divided between three groups of people: large landowners who own 500 acres or more and who employ farmers to work for them, middle farmers who own 25 to 500 acres and small farmers who own or rent 5 acres or less.

Large landowners control the sugar-cane estates which are gradually being sold or closed down due to lack of markets for sugar. Middle farmers produce a variety of crops such as sugar, coffee, bananas, pimento and others which are grown primarily for export. The small farmer has very little land and must work without modern equipment, transportation or fertilizers. Some farmers grow export crops but most grow food to feed themselves and their families. Country women called 'higglers' take the surplus crops to the markets, shops, and supermarkets of Jamaica.

Although Jamaica produces a large number of cash crops, the country is not self-sufficient (it does not produce enough food for its own people). Foods, such as flour, salt fish, rice, butter and a variety of tinned goods are imported from other countries. The Jamaican government is aiming at land reform and better farming techniques to solve this problem in the future.



Glasgow
St. D. Acre P.A.
St. Ann, Jamaica
Sept. 1, 1984

Dear Alison,

To-day is the beginning of school after the summer holidays. I woke up at 6:30 a.m. and helped to prepare breakfast for my sisters and brother. Here we use wood for fuel as electricity is not available in our area. A few families use propane which is very expensive. Before school each morning I help with the household chores, collect water and feed the chickens. We also have goats and pigs which are cared for by my parents.

Our recent Independence Day celebrations were very interesting. My school entered a float in the parade which featured folk dancers in costumes with musical instruments from the past.

I attend Bethany Primary school in the village of St. D. Acre. The original school was more than 100 years old when it was torn down. My favourite subjects are Home Economics, Geography and Botany. I am also very active in the 4-H and Youth clubs.

On Saturdays I go to the market with my mother and brother. We buy meat, fish, vegetables and spices that we do not produce ourselves.

Housework and shopping are completed by Saturday evening in preparation for a fairly quiet day on Sunday. I attend church or Sunday school in the morning and play with my friends in the afternoon.

Many boys and girls in my district are interested in sports, but we do not have organized games or even community centres. We do, however, play ring games and some ball games. The boys are interested in marbles and cricket. The nearest beach is about 26 miles away, and it is always a treat to go there for a picnic.

This term my school has planned two outings. We will visit a textile mill near Spanish Town and the Institute of Jamaica, which is a museum in Kingston. We will be going by bus. These trips usually take all day because our mountain roads are narrow and winding. Spanish Town is 72 miles from my school. It was once the capital of Jamaica and was known as St. Yago de la Vega. Kingston is our most modern city and is 85 miles away.

I hope to hear from you soon. In my next letter I plan to tell you about our trips.

Yours truly,

Hyacinth Dietrich



Guava

FOOD

The staple diet of Jamaica is rice and peas. These peas are not what we know as peas but rather small green beans. Other types of beans (kidney, black) are often substituted. This diet provides adequate protein. Most people cannot afford to buy meat regularly.

Other favourite Jamaican dishes are curried goat, beef patties (ground beef wrapped in pastry), chicken, fried fish, pepper shrimp and "jerked" (dried) pork. Saltfish and ackees used to be a national dish, but the saltfish has to be imported from the east coast of Canada, or other places, and is hard to obtain and very expensive. The ackee which is the national fruit is a red pod with yellowish flesh and black seeds. If eaten before the pods burst the fruit can be poisonous, but ripe it can be made into a delicious spicy dish. Jamaicans boil the yellowish meat and mix it with saltcod, onions and tomatoes. The first ackee seeds came from Africa more than 200 years ago.

Jamaican food is often highly spiced with hot peppers or pickles which originally were used for preserving purposes and now are part of the Jamaica 'taste'. All dishes are accompanied by a variety of different vegetables, root crops and fruits as listed below:

FRUITS

A wide range of fruits and vegetables are grown in Jamaica. There is no time of year when one fruit or another is not in season. Here is a list of the most popular produce:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mango | 2. Banana |
| 3. Papaya - also known as paw-paw | 4. Pineapple |

Mango



Cashew
Apples



(Continued)

FRUITS - (Continued)

5. Citrus (fruits) - oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit. The ortanique, which was developed in Jamaica is a cross between an orange and a tangerine. It is bright orange, very juicy and easy to peel.

6. Plantain

- a starchy fruit which looks like a large banana, but is usually fried, roasted or boiled.

7. Soursop

- an irregular oblong fruit 15-20 cm long. It can weigh as much as 3 kilos. The skin is a deep green, and it is covered with short spikes. The pulp is like white cotton from which a pleasing drink, custard or chilled sherbet is made.

8. Sweetsop

- also called custard apple is a grayish-beige fruit about 8 cm long. The fruit is covered with large knobs which fall apart into sections. The flesh is sweet and custard-like.

9. Star apple

- a smooth, round fruit 5-8 cm long. The skin is green or purple-black, and the inside flesh is sweet and white.

10. Breadfruit

- a large, yellow, prickly fruit which when baked resembles bread.

11. Guava

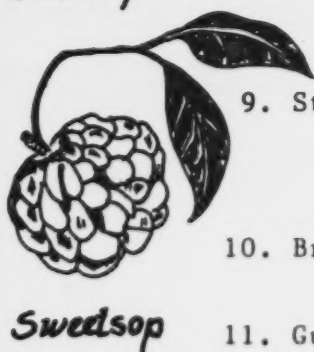
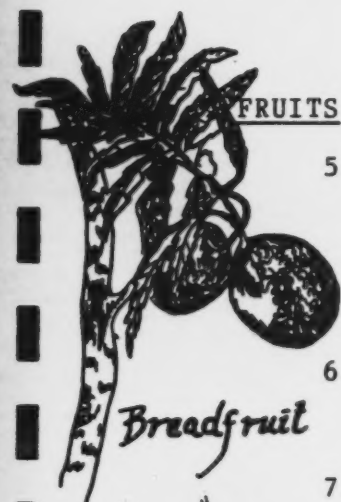
- a small, yellow-skinned, sweet fruit - when it is ripe the inside is red. It can be eaten raw or stewed. It is often made into jelly. Guavas contain a very high percentage of vitamin C.

12. Tamarind

- an acidic, brown pulp pod 8-10 cm long used to make refreshing drinks. It is grown on a spreading, evergreen tree approx. 23 meters high.

13. Cashew apples

- a kidney-shaped nut borne on an apple-like fleshy fruit.



Tamarind

VEGETABLES

A list of unusual vegetables grown in Jamaica might include:



1. Dasheens and Cooes (also called coco yam) - Dasheens and cooes are very similar. The leaves of these small tubers look like elephants' ears. The plants usually grow in water. These starchy, root vegetables are often peeled and boiled. They are sometimes mashed as a potato is.
2. Cho-Cho - a pear - shaped, prickly - skinned vegetable of the squash family. As it is very bland it is cooked with other foods to give it flavour.
3. Callaloo - a green leafy vegetable like spinach.
4. Yams, Sweet Potatoes and Cassava - are other important staples.

FAVOURITE FLAVOURINGS: Ginger, lime, pimento, black pepper, cayenne pepper, curry and coconut.

RECIPE:

RICE AND RED PEAS (beans)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 cup cooked kidney beans | Add coconut milk to kidney |
| 2 cups cooked rice | beans and bring to a boil. Add |
| 1 cup coconut milk | rice and cook until all |
| add seasonings | moisture is absorbed. Add a |
| | little sage if desired. Small |
| | portions of bacon are sometimes |
| | added. |

DESSERTS:

Two popular desserts are:

1. Matrimony - orange segments and star apple pulp are blended in cream.
2. Sweet potato pudding - grated sweet potatoes are mixed with raisins, nuts, butter, milk and flour. This combination is baked in the oven.



KINGSTON

Kingston was first designed to replace Port Royal as a commercial centre in 1692 when Port Royal was destroyed by a massive earthquake. In 1872 when the government was moved to Kingston, it was officially declared the capital city of Jamaica. Kingston is the headquarters of government, industry, finance and commerce for Jamaica. It is a major port and has the world's seventh largest natural harbour. The population of Kingston numbers over three-quarters of a million people from many different backgrounds.

The two most serious problems that these people face are overcrowding and unemployment. Many of the unemployed are school-leavers who do not have enough education to find a good job. Approximately 30% of the Jamaican population is unemployed and a large number of these people are found in Kingston. Housing in this large city has not kept pace with the large numbers of people moving from the country to the city in search of work. Dwellings range from beautiful stone and brick mansions to dirty, broken-down squatter settlements and shanty towns without proper water, sewer or power systems. The government has created many programs to deal with the housing shortage and unemployment situation. The Jamaican Youth Corps, for example, helps young Jamaicans to work together for a better family and community life, to deal with social, political and development problems and to gain skills for future employment.

Other Major Towns

Although Kingston is Jamaica's major urban centre with one-quarter of its population, there are many interesting smaller centres. These include Montego Bay, the most popular tourist resort; Spanish Town, a former capital of the island; Mandeville, the centre of bauxite mining; May Pen, in the sugar zone; Savanna la Mar and Port Antonio, ports of entry.

Jamaica is divided into three counties: Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall. These are further divided into fourteen parishes each with a capital which is the centre of local government and administration.



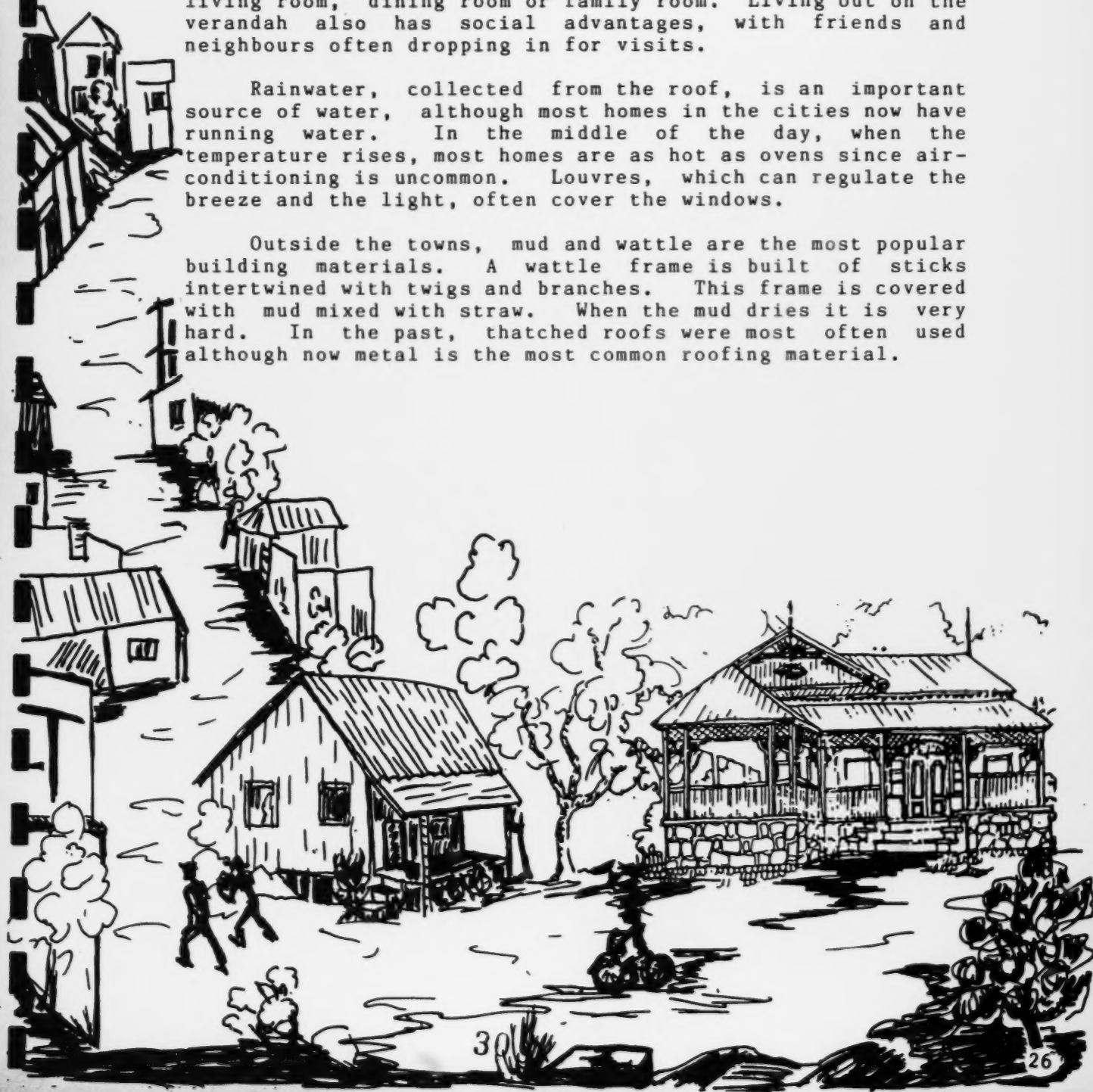
HOUSING

The typical Jamaican house is a single, one-storey building of wood or concrete with a corrugated iron roof. Each house usually has its own yard.

Most homes have a verandah (porch) on at least two sides which is ideal for the tropical climate. It provides shelter from both sun and rain and may be built to catch what breezes are blowing. The verandah can be used as the living room, dining room or family room. Living out on the verandah also has social advantages, with friends and neighbours often dropping in for visits.

Rainwater, collected from the roof, is an important source of water, although most homes in the cities now have running water. In the middle of the day, when the temperature rises, most homes are as hot as ovens since air-conditioning is uncommon. Louvres, which can regulate the breeze and the light, often cover the windows.

Outside the towns, mud and wattle are the most popular building materials. A wattle frame is built of sticks intertwined with twigs and branches. This frame is covered with mud mixed with straw. When the mud dries it is very hard. In the past, thatched roofs were most often used although now metal is the most common roofing material.



HEALTH

Approximately sixteen out of every one thousand Jamaican children die within the first year of life. If they survive, they can expect an average life span of 71 years. Many Jamaicans suffer from malnutrition. Successful programs have been working to wipe out serious diseases, such as malaria, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, and poliomyelitis. All major centres in Jamaica have government-run general hospitals as well as specialist hospitals. Local centres have Community Health Aides and a Public Health Nurse. In comparison with other developing countries the state of 'health' in Jamaica is good.



EDUCATION

Education has been an important issue that the Jamaican government has been dealing with for many years. In Jamaica education is free at all government schools while fees are paid at private schools.

The first six years of primary school are compulsory. To enter secondary school, students must pass a Common Entrance Examination. Students and teachers face many problems in school. Consequently, in 1979, it was estimated that 35% of all Jamaicans over fifteen could not read or write. Schools are overcrowded and badly equipped. Students often do not have enough money for school supplies and many are suffering from malnutrition (lack of proper diet) which makes learning difficult. Further, home conditions are often poor for studying. There is a lack of good teachers. Due to the difficult working conditions in poorly supplied, overcrowded schools, many good teachers leave to find jobs in the city. Many others are inexperienced or poorly trained. Very few students reach university level.



EDUCATION (Continued)

Since independence Jamaicans are no longer satisfied that their children use only texts prepared for British schools. They want their children to be taught to appreciate and respect their West Indian traditions and culture. Children now learn more West Indian geography, history, literature and folklore.

In Jamaica the main purpose of primary school is to prepare children to continue to a higher level, however, the majority of students never go to secondary school. Since schools teach no vocational skills most young people cannot find jobs when they drop out.

It is hoped that, in the future, these problems will be overcome. The Jamaica Movement for the Advancement of Literacy is working successfully to reduce illiteracy in Jamaica.

Adult Education Poster by the
Jamaican Association
for the Advancement of
Literacy (JAMAL).
JAMAL is modelled
after 'Alfabeticos',
the programme
that gave Cuba
95% literacy.



**JOIN A LITERACY
CLASS NOW**

RELIGION

The majority of Jamaicans are Christian and belong to one of the Protestant churches: Anglican, Church of God, United Church, Methodist, Christian Science, Baptist and Seventh Day Adventist. There are also Catholic, Jewish, Hindu, Muslim and Bahai faiths represented. A number of young people belong to a sect called Rastafarianism.

Rastafarianism

Rastafarians are Jamaicans who believe that the late Haile Selassie (his real name was Ras Tafari) Emperor of Ethiopia, was the son of God, and that Africa is the 'Holy Land', where all blacks would find peace and happiness. This unique sect has created a new identity for young Jamaicans. Most reggae musicians, including Bob Marley and the Wailers, are Rastas, and it is through their music that the world has become aware of Rastafarianism.



Most Rastas let their hair grow because it says in the Bible that no razor shall touch the head of the believers. They were given another name because of their long hair: 'Dreadlocks'.

Genuine Rastas are peaceful, hard-working and honest people. Many hold responsible jobs in government and business, and are often highly successful in sports. They sometimes put their 'locks' up in a colorful woolen turban when they are working with the public.

One of the rituals of their religion involves inducing trances with a hallucinogenic drug. They also take the Bible very seriously.

In 1966, Haile Selassie visited Jamaica and was mobbed everywhere he went. During his tour he denied that he was God, but the Rastas wouldn't believe him. Selassie died in 1975, but his worshippers in Jamaica believe that death has no power over him, just as Christians believe that Christ rose from the dead. Bob Marley wrote a song called 'Jah Live' (Jah is a slang word for God). This sold more copies than any other reggae record.

CULTURE

Many people from different parts of the world have influenced Jamaican culture. Although the Arawak Indians are extinct, some words from their language are still used today. These include: barbecue, buccaneer, canoe, guava (a fruit), hamaca (hammock), huracan (hurricane) and iguana (a lizard). The Arawak style of dugout canoes is also being used by Jamaican fishermen today.

Another part of Jamaican culture comes from the Ashanti area of West Africa (mainly Ghana). It was from here that most of the slaves were imported. One of the major contributions made by the slaves is theatre in the form of pantomime. This combines West Indian rhythms, creative dance, and local humour. During the Christmas season the legend of a traditional African performer, John Canoe, has been added to the pantomime. During this ceremony bands of masked and costumed dancers perform in the streets to the music of goatskin drums and bamboo flutes.

Many other aspects of Jamaican culture have been influenced by 300 years of British rule of the island. These include art, architecture, literature, language and religion. For example, English is the official language of the island. Old English 'great-houses' (plantation mansions) dot the countryside, and most people belong to one of the Protestant churches.

One of the arts which is well represented in Jamaica is sculpture.

One of the island's better-known stone sculptors is Edna Manley, the mother of the past Prime Minister of Jamaica, Michael Manley.

Paul Bogle

Paul Bogle was hanged in 1865 for leading a rebellion of slaves.

He is now recognized as a hero, and his memory has been honoured by this sculpture, by Mrs. Manley.



Reggae Music

Jamaica is recognized world-wide as the birthplace of 'Reggae' music. It comes from the work songs sung by the African slaves who were brought to Jamaica in the 17th and 18th centuries. The music has connections with witchcraft and sorcery which is still practised by the ancestors of slaves in rural Jamaica.

Reggae music has an unusual, syncopated rhythm. It is very difficult even for expert rock and jazz drummers to play.

Reggae first gained popularity in Jamaica when record stores set up travelling disco vans. These were loaded with speakers, a couple of turntables and a set of new records. The music was originally rhythm and blues from the United States, but when that died out in the early 1960's, the DJ's turned to local musicians. The 'sound-system men' as the DJ's on wheels were called, had to do all the recording themselves in small studios in Kingston.

The people who danced to the home-grown music called their dance, and eventually the music, 'ska'. Later, it was called 'rock-steady', and then, in 1967, the name 'Reggay' appeared in the title of a song 'Do the Reggay' by a group called The Maytals. 'Reggae' means regular people, people from the ghetto, people who are suffering. The words to reggae songs often talk about social, political, or spiritual ideas, not just romance.

Many rock groups in North America and Britain have called themselves reggae bands, trying to benefit from the popularity of imported Jamaican music. However, the only real reggae is that played by Jamaican musicians. One of Jamaica's reggae groups which became known all over the world was Bob Marley and the Wailers.



Gordon House - New House of Parliament

Jamaican
Flag

green black
gold

GOVERNMENT:

Head of State - Queen Elizabeth II
Representative of Queen - Governor General - chosen by
Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister.

CABINET - (Executive) - Responsible to Parliament
- 21 members
Prime Minister

PARLIAMENT

SENATE
(Upper House)

PRESIDENT

21 members
13-appointed by P.M.
8-appointed by Opposition
Senate reviews legislation
proposed by Lower House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
(Lower House)

SPEAKER

60 constituencies
The House initiates
all legislation.
5 year life period.

Elections are held every five years - all people 18 years
and over are eligible to vote.

POLITICAL PARTIES:

P.N.P.
People's National Party

J.L.P. (1943)
Jamaica Labour Party

Affiliated to the
National Worker's Union

Affiliated to the
Bustamante Industrial
Trade Union

Former
Prime
Minister
Michael
Manley



New
Prime
Minister
Edward
Seaga
(elected in
October 1980)

36



Former Prime Minister,
Michael Manley
(1972 - 1980)

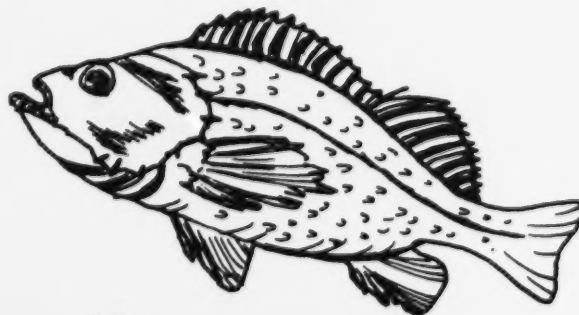
New Prime Minister,
Edward Seaga
(since 1980)





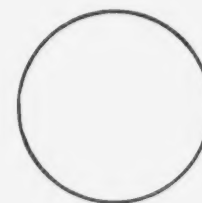
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Blake, Evon. Beautiful Jamaica. Port Antonio: Vista Publications, 1978.
- Caldwell, John C. Let's Visit the West Indies. Toronto: Burke Publishing, 1983.
- Campbell, Ken. The Caribbean. London: MacDonald Educational, 1980.
- Canetti, Nicolai, and Sandy Lesberg. The People and Places of Jamaica. London: Peebles Press International, 1976.
- Davis, Stephen, and Peter Simon. Reggae Bloodliners: In Search of the Music and Culture of Jamaica. New York: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1977.
- Floyd, Barry. Jamaica: An Island Microcosm. London: MacMillan Education, 1979.
- Grove, Noel. "The Caribbean: Sun Sea, and Seething". National Geographic, Vol. 159, No. 2, February, 1981. pp. 244-271.
- Hunte, George. Jamaica. London: Batsford, 1976.
- Johnson, Brian, and Robert Semeniuk. "The Land of Look Behind". Equinox, No. 11, Sept./Oct., 1983, pp. 48-65.
- Nettleford, Rex M. Caribbean Cultural Identity: The Case of Jamaica. Kingston: Institute of Jamaica, 1979.
- Stone, Dr. Carl, ed. Essays on Power and Change in Jamaica. Kingston: Jamaica Publishing House, 1978.
- Wheaton, Philip. Jamaica: Caribbean Challenge. Washington, D.C.: EPICA Task Force, 1979.
- Zach, Paul, ed. Jamaica: An Insight Guide. Hong Kong: Apa Productions, 1983.

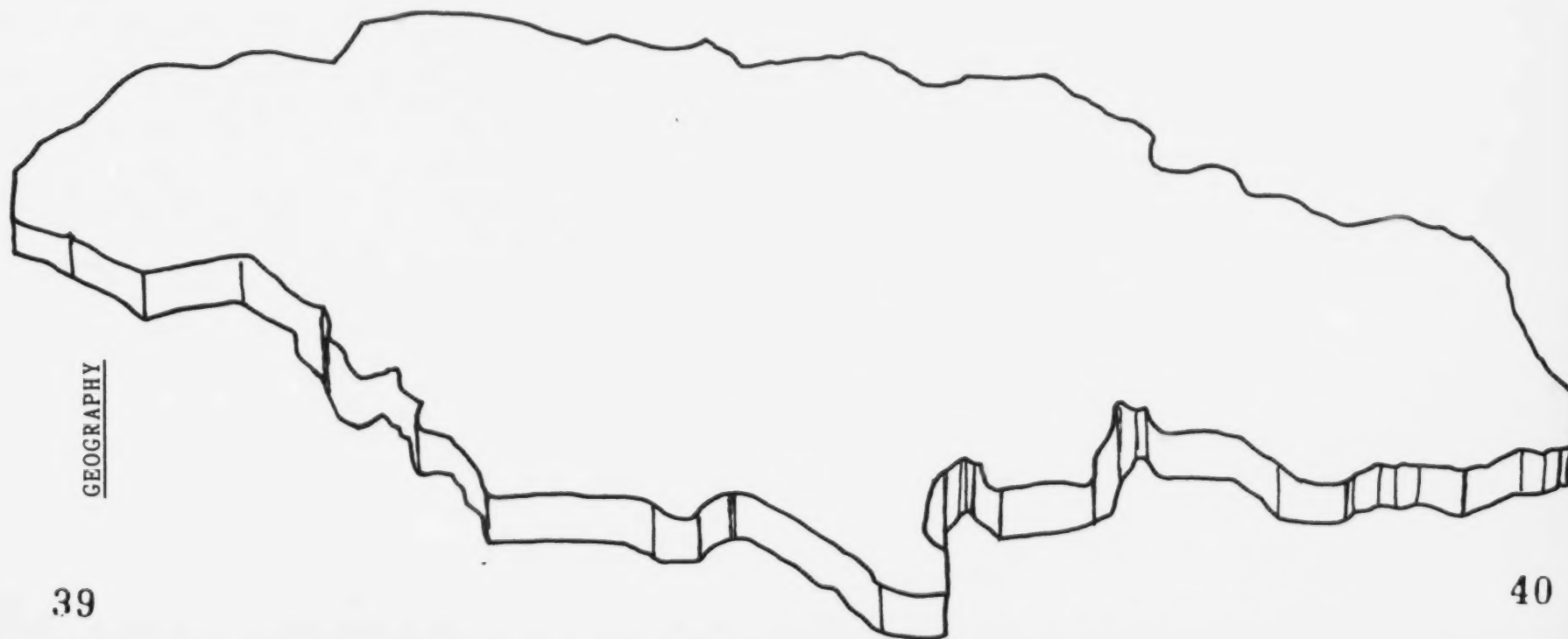


On the map below label the following: the Caribbean Sea, Montego Bay, Mandeville, Spanish Town, Kingston, Port Antonio, Savanna-la-Mar, Negril. Give the map a title and compass markings.

NAME:



GEOGRAPHY



GEOGRAPHY - Rivers

On a blank map of Jamaica, draw five rivers and label them. Tell how you think each river was named. Determine which direction they flow in, and where they empty into the sea. Enter this information on the chart below by filling in the missing parts.

	NAME OF RIVER	ORIGIN OF NAME	DIRECTION OF FLOW	MOUTH
1.	Rio Grande	Spanish: 'Big River'	Northwest	near Port Antonio
2.	Wagwater River		North	straight north of Kingston on north coast
3.			Southwest	
4.				
5.				

CLIMATE

If you had enough money to travel to Jamaica, which time of year would you choose to go, and why? Which part of the country would you go to, and why? What would you pack in your suitcase?

Write a short note to a pen pal in Jamaica describing the weather in your home town before you leave on your trip.

Write a postcard to a friend in Canada describing the weather in Jamaica, and what you are doing.

CLIMATE - Hurricanes

Research

What is a hurricane? When and where do hurricanes form?

Imagine you are visiting Jamaica and a hurricane is heading in your direction. What can you do to protect yourself?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

In a radio or television interview describe what it was like to be in the storm.

What did the area look like after the storm blew over?

Or

Prepare a radio or television news story about the hurricane. Give the hurricane a name, and mention the temperature, wind, velocity, humidity and precipitation.

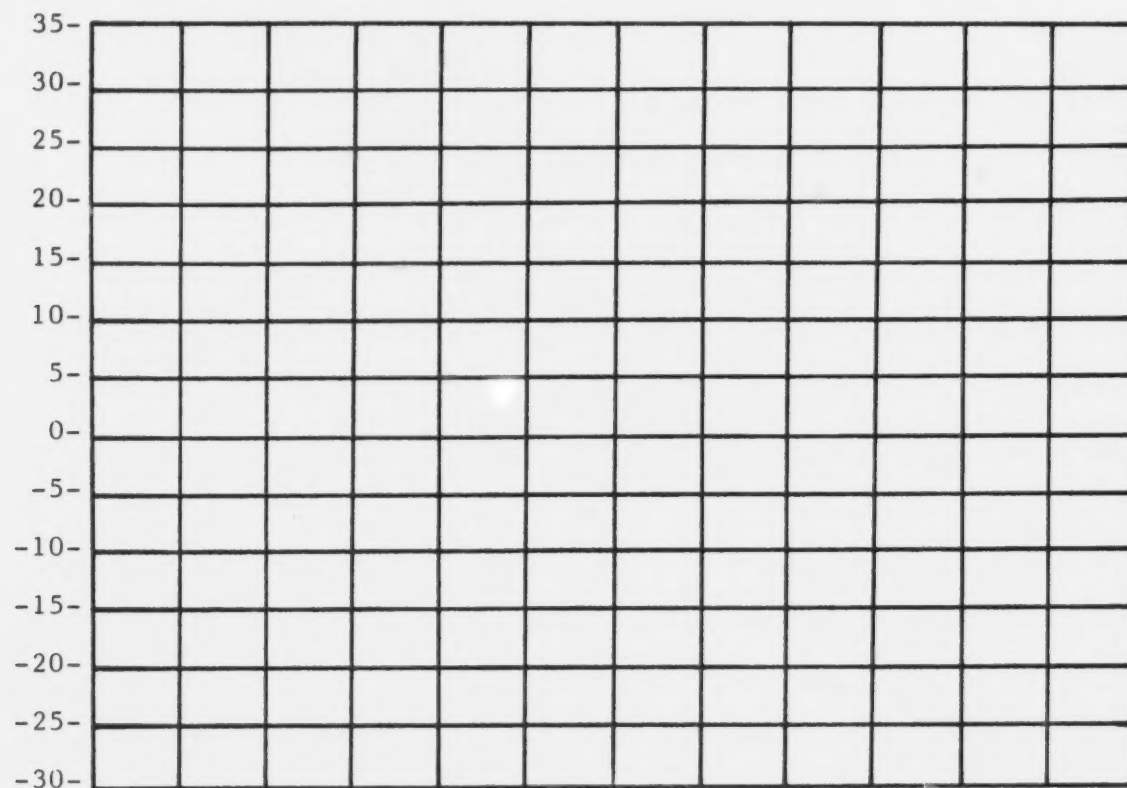
T-3

CLIMATE

Temperatures in Canada change much more from month to month than they do in Jamaica. Draw 2 lines on the chart below (in different colours), showing the average monthly temperatures in Kingston, Jamaica and in your home town.

(You can probably get the information on the temperature in your home town from the local weather bureau.)

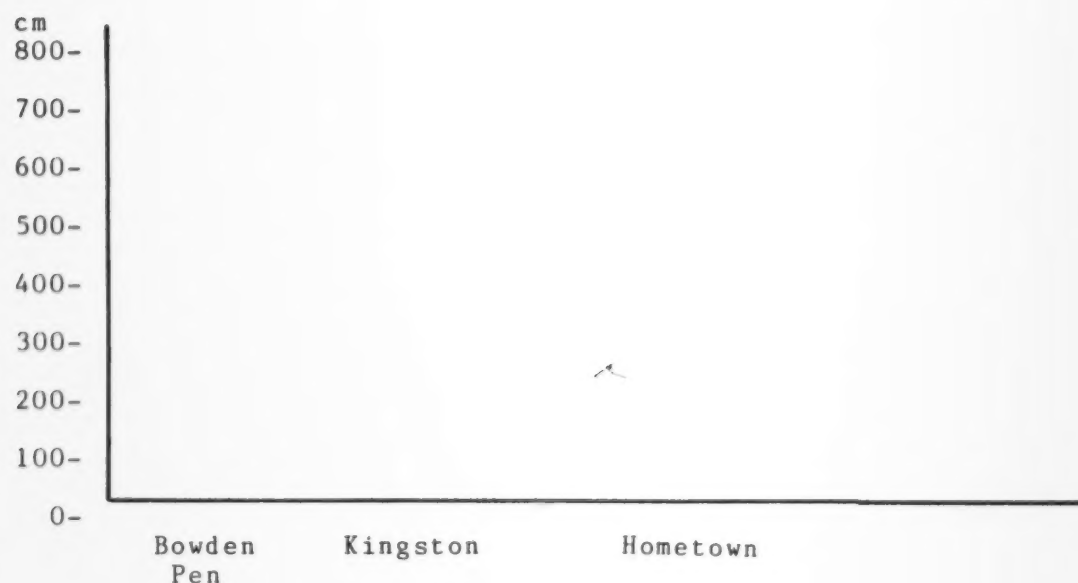
Celsuis



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

CLIMATE - Rainfall

Draw a bar graph on the scale below, comparing the average annual rainfall in Bowden Pen and Kingston, Jamaica, to the rainfall in your home town (or two cities in your home province).



In Canada, an average yearly rainfall of 85 cm is usually enough to grow most crops. However, in Jamaica this amount is usually not enough for farming. Can you explain why?

HISTORY

NAME: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Circle the letter of the most correct answer.

1. The Arawak Indians were:
 - (a) farmers
 - (b) fishermen
 - (c) warriors
 - (d) Christians
2. Christopher Columbus claimed Jamaica for the country of:
 - (a) Britain
 - (b) Portugal
 - (c) Spain
 - (d) France
3. The Spanish brought several things to Jamaica, however, they did not bring:
 - (a) sugar-cane
 - (b) fruits
 - (c) slaves
 - (d) a system of government
4. The official battle between the Spanish and the British for control of Jamaica lasted:
 - (a) one week
 - (b) three months
 - (c) one day
 - (d) two years
5. Jamaica became very valuable to the British from the sale of:
 - (a) bananas
 - (b) citrus fruits
 - (c) sugar
 - (d) coffee

HISTORY

Multiple Choice Questions (Continued)

6. The buccaneers raided ships and cities belonging to:
 - (a) the British
 - (b) the French
 - (c) the Spanish
 - (d) the Mexicans
7. Port Royal became very wealthy from:
 - (a) the sale of sugar
 - (b) the sale of slaves
 - (c) the tourist industry
 - (d) the gold and silver brought in by buccaneers
8. The original Maroons were:
 - (a) escaped slaves
 - (b) British sailors
 - (c) peaceful farmers
 - (d) Spanish explorers
9. Today the Maroons live:
 - (a) on the coastal plains
 - (b) in the mountains
 - (c) in Kingston
 - (d) near Montego Bay
10. In the 20th century, Jamaica's wealth has come from the export of:
 - (a) sugar
 - (b) bananas
 - (c) coffee
 - (d) all of the above

HISTORY

Imagine you are Henry Morgan writing in your diary.

Complete these entries.

July 1671

As my ship left Ft. Royal this morning, we spotted a Spanish galleon on the horizon and made ready to attack.

Nov. 1674

Last night I was dubbed "Knight of the realm."
It was an exciting ceremony.

April 1675

As governor of Jamaica I face many problems in trying to rid this colony of corruption.

TOURISM

NAME: _____

Make a colourful travel poster showing the attractions of modern Jamaica.

Jamaica

AGRICULTURE

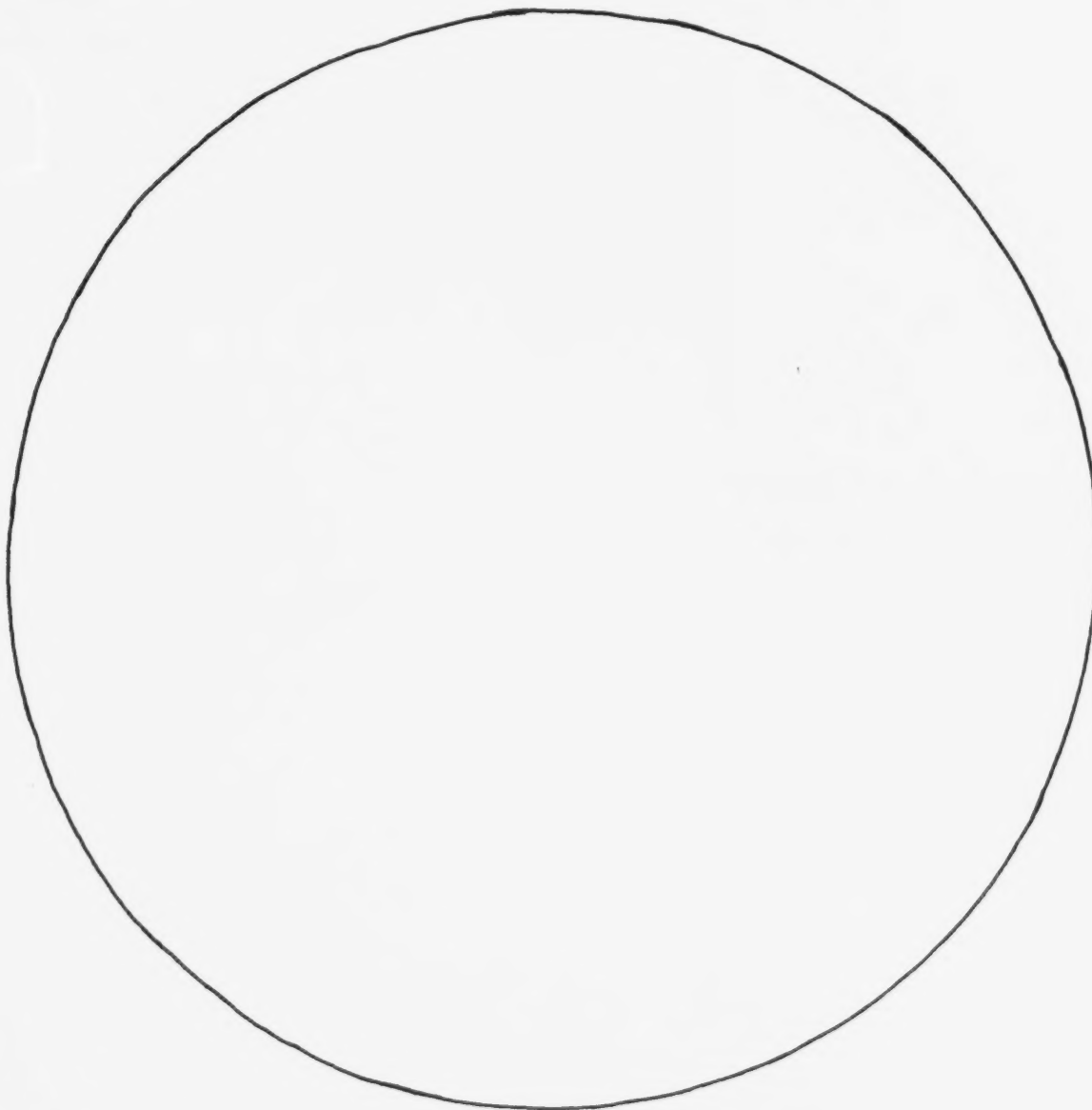
NAME: _____

Write an advertisement for one of Jamaica's agricultural products.

AGRICULTURE

NAME: _____

Using the circle below make a pie graph of land distribution in Jamaica. (NOTE: Use the table of land distribution provided in text 'Agriculture'.)



MANUFACTURING

NAME: _____

Match the agricultural products in Column A with the manufactured items in Column B. Some answers can be used twice.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
() 1. tobacco	a. drinks
() 2. coconut	b. canned and preserved foodstuffs
() 3. peanuts	c. cooking oils
() 4. corn	d. soap
() 5. sugar cane	e. footwear
() 6. fruit	f. cigars
() 7. trees	g. sugar
() 8. vegetables	h. building materials
() 9. cattle	i. rum

MINING

NAME: _____

About half of the aluminum used in the United States comes from Jamaican bauxite.

1. Name some products which are made from aluminum.
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
2. Bring to class pictures of different aluminum products. Put the pictures up on the bulletin board or make a scrapboard with them.

Are these statements about bauxite mining true or false?

- ___ 1. Bauxite can't be made into alumina in Jamaica.
- ___ 2. Canadian companies control some of Jamaica's bauxite mining.
- ___ 3. Bauxite is mined from open pits.
- ___ 4. Agriculture has suffered from the bauxite mining.
- ___ 5. Bauxite is no longer an important Jamaican export.

FAMILY LIFE

NAME: _____

1. Find St. D'Acre on a map of Jamaica.
2. What is the countryside like in that area?
3. What date is Independence Day in Jamaica?
4. What do they do to celebrate?
5. Do you have a day that you celebrate similar to Jamaican Independence Day?
6. How do you celebrate?
7. Answer Hyacinth's letter telling her about your life in Canada.

FOOD

NAME: _____

Make up two nutritious dinner menus - one for a Canadian family and one for a Jamaican family - using their local foods.

	<u>CANADIAN</u>	<u>JAMAICAN</u>
<u>Starch</u>	_____	_____
<u>Vegetables</u>	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
<u>Protein</u>	_____	_____
<u>Dessert</u>	_____	_____
	_____	_____
<u>Beverage</u>	_____	_____

FOOD

NAME: _____

Farm products in Jamaica are varied and colourful. Enjoy completing this market scene.



CITIES

NAME: _____

1. Name two serious social problems Kingston faces.
2. Do Canadian cities have similar problems?
3. Can you think of some solutions to these problems?
4. Port Royal sank beneath the sea in 1692. Using an encyclopedia, write a few paragraphs on this sunken city.

HOUSING

NAME: _____

Draw a floor plan or the exterior of a house for a Jamaican family. Think about:

- . the climate - heat, rain, hurricanes
- . building materials - wood, concrete blocks, mud and wattle (woven branches and sticks)
- . roofing materials - corrugated iron, thatch
- . size of families

HEALTH

NAME: _____

1. Name four diseases that affect children in Canada.
2. Jamaica is eliminating many diseases. Which of those mentioned in the text have you been immunized against?
3. What is "malnutrition"?
4. What foods do people in Canada eat that might lead to malnutrition?
5. What would a public health nurse in Jamaica advise mothers to feed their children in order to avoid malnutrition?

EDUCATION

NAME: _____

1. Why is it difficult for many Jamaican children to complete their schooling?

2. Illiteracy is a problem in Jamaica. Thirty-five percent of Jamaicans over 15 cannot read or write.

Name five reasons why it would be important for a Jamaican villager to read and write.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

3. Name five reasons why it is important for you to be able to read and write.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

EDUCATION

NAME: _____

Draw a bar graph illustrating the percentage of young people in school in Jamaica. Use the statistics from the fact sheet provided. Give the graph a proper title.



NAME: _____

RELIGION

You have read about religions in Jamaica. What are the major beliefs in your community? Compare them to religions in Jamaica.

CULTURE

HAVE A JAMAICAN PARTY! Bring reggae records or tapes to school, make Jamaican food, wear Jamaican-style clothing - brightly coloured summer clothes. Invite a Jamaican or somebody who has visited Jamaica to speak to the class.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Answer in full sentences or paragraphs.

1. Why is water a problem to the people of Kingston?

2. How are the lives of the city dweller and the village farmer different from each other?

3. What are some of the things the Rastafarians believe?

4. How do the climate and geography of Jamaica affect the Jamaican people?
Think about: . food
 . shelter
 . clothing
 . occupations
 . imports

Review Quiz

NAME: _____

Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|
| 1. bauxite | _____ | (a) Country women who sell their surplus crops in the markets. |
| 2. open pit | _____ | (b) One of Jamaica's main tourist resorts. |
| 3. Cockpit Country | _____ | (c) An area of rolling hills covered with bush. |
| 4. cash crops | _____ | (d) The slaves who ran away from the plantations and established their own country. |
| 5. soursop | _____ | (e) The type of mining used in extracting bauxite. |
| 6. cho-cho | _____ | (f) The mineral from which aluminum is made. |
| 7. Negril | _____ | (g) A pear-shaped type of squash. |
| 8. Maroons | _____ | (h) The original inhabitants of Jamaica. |
| 9. reggae | _____ | (i) The type of music that began in the shanty towns of Kingston. |
| 10. higglers | _____ | (j) A large green fruit. |
| 11. Arawaks | _____ | (k) Produce grown by the farmers to be sold. |

Review Quiz

NAME: _____

Using the names below complete the sentences.

Bob Marley
John Canoe
Henry Morgan
Michael Manley
Edward Seaga
Haile Selassie
Paul Bogle

1. _____ is believed by the Rastafarians to be the son of God.
2. _____ was a world-renowned reggae musician.
3. _____ was elected Prime Minister of Jamaica in 1980.
4. _____ was hanged for leading a slave rebellion.
5. _____ is an African legendary character.
6. _____ was Prime Minister of Jamaica from 1972 - 1980.
7. _____ was a British pirate who later became Governor of Jamaica.

COMPLETION ACTIVITY

1. As a class make a large-scale map of Jamaica. Include cities, rivers and mountains. To illustrate Jamaica's products draw or paste onto the map something which will symbolize each product, (eg. aluminum foil might symbolize bauxite). Place the symbol where the products are found. Draw or paste on pictures of tourist attractions. Add anything you can think of. Make it colourful! Perhaps your map could be displayed in the school showcase for other students, parents and visitors to see.
2. Make a collage of Jamaican life.
3. Pretend you are on a sail-boat, sailing around the coast of Jamaica. You dock at four places around the island: Kingston, Port Antonio, Montego Bay and Black River. Describe what you would see at each place (landforms, industry, towns, etc.). You might use travel posters or brochures and other books to help you. You could also do a painting of what you see.

JAMAICA SLIDE-TAPE SCRIPT

SLIDE 1

INTRODUCTORY SLIDE (ORCHIDS)

SLIDE 2

JAMAICA -- Famous the world over as a tourist paradise. Even the name conjures up images of blue water, white sand, sparkling sunshine and balmy breezes.

SLIDE 3

Jamaica is also the home of reggae music. You may recognize the late Bob Marley, one of its superstars. If you listen carefully to reggae, under the lilting melodies and strong rhythms the lyrics describe the anger and frustration of Jamaica's young people.

SLIDE 4

Behind these international images of tourist playground and Reggae Sunsplash, Jamaica is a country facing many problems, but well worth getting to know. The island nation of Jamaica lies in the Caribbean Sea about one hour's flight south of Florida. It measures about 80 kilometers across and 240 from tip to tip.

SLIDE 5

Christopher Columbus first discovered this West Indian island on his second adventure to the new world in 1494. He described it as "the fairest land that eyes beheld". The Spanish liked the island so well they stayed on for the next one hundred and sixty years...

SLIDE 6

...until in 1655 the British captured Jamaica from Spain. They set up sugar plantations. This is Rose Hall, the Great House of one of the largest plantations. In order to provide cheap labour, men and women from many parts of Africa were taken by force from their homes and shipped here to work as slaves. In 1838 Britain freed the slaves.

SLIDE 7

Independence for Jamaica came in 1962. It is celebrated with a colourful parade held on August 6 each year.

SLIDE 8

Jamaica's entire population of about two and a half million people has been transplanted from all over the globe.

SLIDE 9

Most Jamaicans are at least partially descended from the Africans who were brought to Jamaica to work on the plantations.

SLIDE 10

The remainder include direct descendants of European colonists along with East Indians and Chinese who came to work under contract when slavery was outlawed in the nineteenth century.

SLIDE 11

It is the coming together of all these people -- travellers, slaves, business people, labourers and sailors that prompted the Jamaican motto of today -- "Out of Many -- One People".

SLIDE 12

The name Jamaica actually means "Land of Wood and Water". Much of Jamaica is mountainous with the lofty Blue Mountains having the highest peaks. Many rivers and streams rush down the mountain slopes which are cloaked in rainforests.

SLIDE 13

From the mountains the land slopes down to the coastal plains where the weather is warm and tropical the year round.

SLIDE 14

Thousands of vacationers come to the island each year to make tourism the most important contributor to the Jamaican economy.

SLIDE 15

For the average tourist to stay here for a week costs about as much as many Jamaicans make in a year.

SLIDE 16

Many visitors come for a chance to battle and perhaps land an impressive fish such as this 350 kilo Blue Marlin.

SLIDE 17

Another attraction enjoyed by visitors is diving. With snorkel and fins, divers explore the magnificent coral reefs in the waters that surround the island. The Jamaican government has set up a submarine park in an effort to protect the living reefs many of which have been dynamited to build marinas and open harbours.

SLIDE 18

Along with tourism, bauxite is an important contributor to the economy. Jamaica is one of the world's leading producers of bauxite ore from which aluminum is made. Most bauxite lies close to the earth's surface and is mined in open pits.

SLIDE 19

Because there is not enough electrical power in Jamaica the bauxite is exported to North America or Europe where it is smelted into aluminum. This is where the bauxite is loaded onto ships.

SLIDE 20

Bauxite mining does great damage to the landscape. It strips the topsoil from the land so that it cannot be used by farmers to grow crops or raise animals. This land is only gradually recovering from mining after many years.

SLIDE 21

Bananas are a leading export crop. The plants grow best where the climate is hot and moist.

SLIDE 22

These green-fingered hands of bananas are being taken to a plant where they will be soaked in fungicide and packed in cartons so they will not be bruised on their boat journey overseas.

SLIDE 23

The bright green fields of ripe cane stretch across the level coastal plain. The juice of the sugar cane plant is used in making sugar, molasses and rum. Nowadays Jamaica must sell about 60 tons of sugar to pay for one tractor. Twenty years ago only 21 tons were needed to pay for it.

SLIDE 24

The cane must be taken to a sugar mill for processing within two days after it is cut or the juice will turn sour. During the cane cutting which lasts from January to May the roads are choked with vehicles piled high with cane.

SLIDE 25

Cattle raising is also important in Jamaica. Most of the cows are of the Brahman breed because they don't mind the heat. Each cow has a bird called an egret which stays near it like a pet. Egrets pick the ticks from the cows head. They seem to be good friends.

SLIDE 26

When the slaves were freed, they went into the foothills to carve out small patches of land where they could build themselves a cabin and raise a few crops for their own use. On one of these farms you might see mangoes, soursop, chocolate, pimento and elephant ears. Adding to the colour of these exotic crops you will probably find butterflies and humming birds.

SLIDE 27

Thousands of small farm houses are scattered across the countryside. They were built from whatever materials could be found -- wood, wattle, mud and thatch.

SLIDE 28

Because these farms are usually only about two to five acres and much of the land is steep, the farmers and their families do most of the work by hand without the aid of machines.

SLIDE 29

In many areas but especially in the south, thin topsoil and scarce fresh water add to the difficulty of farming.

SLIDE 30

Although there is sometimes a little left over to sell on market days, most small farms do not produce enough to support a large family. Often some family members go to look for work elsewhere and the children are brought up by their mother, grandmother or an aunt.

SLIDE 31

Thousands of Jamaicans provide food for themselves with a little left over to sell by fishing from the sea. The size of their daily catch is not large, usually only about 20 kilos.

SLIDE 32

Although hundreds of kinds of fish live in this region, it is difficult to catch large numbers of any one kind. Most of the fish are thrown back. Only a few kinds such as these red snapper and parrot fish can be eaten.

SLIDE 33

The fisherman's catch must be sold quickly. Because the weather is hot and few people have refrigeration the fish will spoil if they are not eaten soon.

SLIDE 34

This is Miss Hermine who is cooking a popular dish of octopus with breadfruit for her family.

SLIDE 35

Because much of the cooking in rural areas is done with coke or coal, kitchens are often separate buildings where women cook up dishes such as saltfish and ackees, rice and peas, Solomon Gundy or Stamp and Go.

SLIDE 36

The people who live in the countryside come to rural shops such as this to buy the things they can't produce for themselves. Things like -- Super Action detergent, nails, rice, flour and Campbell's soup.

SLIDE 37

Along roads such as this, everyday, people move to the big city -- young women who need to find work to support a growing family or starry-eyed young men who dream of hitting it big as reggae singers.

SLIDE 38

Kingston, Jamaica's capital city is now home to three-quarters of a million people and is still growing rapidly. It is the country's cultural, industrial and commercial centre with the world's seventh largest natural harbour.

SLIDE 39

Spacious, solidly built homes are the privilege of the well-to-do. Nowadays, there is also a growing class of young office workers and professional people who can afford some luxuries

SLIDE 40

But the gap between the rich and the poor in Jamaica is said to be among the largest in the world. And with so many people leaving the countryside and moving to Kingston, houses here cannot be built quickly enough.

SLIDE 41

The newcomers often build themselves a temporary shanty out of scrap materials hoping they will get a job and be able to move to something better.

SLIDE 42

The Ministry of Housing is trying to solve the shortage by building housing projects to get rid of the squatters shanties.

SLIDE 43

Apartment buildings are a way of providing new homes quickly. But the projects are not always successful. This building was damaged by fire bombs during the 1980 election campaign when opposing parties felt violence was necessary to make their point.

SLIDE 44

It was in the shanty-towns of Kingston -- places called Trench Town and Delacree Pen -- that a new form of religion was born called Rastafarianism. The members grow their hair to resemble a lion's mane. The Rastas worship the Lion of Judah, Haile Selassie, the former king of Ethiopia. Now many Rastas are stuffing their hair, called dreadlocks, into woolen tams so they can get jobs.

SLIDE 45

However jobs are not all that plentiful. About one-third of all the people in Kingston are unemployed. In the past the young people left the island to work in Canada, the US or Europe. Now these countries are taking in fewer immigrants and young Jamaicans have been staying home.

SLIDE 46

Jamaicans know that friends and family will take care of them if they don't have a job. Nevertheless, they are working together to find new ways to make a living. This man is learning new skills as a member of a co-op business venture making alabaster articles to sell to tourists.

SLIDE 47

These women are trying to overcome their employment problems by attending a garment school. When they graduate they will be able to work in a factory or set themselves up in business.

SLIDE 48

These boys already have their own business. When a car comes to a halt at a traffic light they run out and wash the windshield. The small amount the boys make may go a long way in helping to support their family.

SLIDE 49

The men talking are making plans to build an amusement park. It would not only support them but would provide employment for others as well.

SLIDE 50

Amusement parks are very popular as they provide an inexpensive treat for the entire family.

SLIDE 51

All the colours, flavours and smells of Jamaica come together in the markets. Here you can haggle over prices for fruit, vegetables or fish.

SLIDE 52

Or fabrics from India, Britain or the US. These materials may be made into either traditional dress or smart, up-to-date fashions.

SLIDE 53

Despite what many people think, there are no rare tropical diseases in Jamaica and most people are healthy. However, the few hospitals Jamaica has are vastly overcrowded and there are seldom enough supplies or medicines.

SLIDE 54

On Sunday morning throughout the country, churches begin to fill up with people. In Jamaica more than 80% of the population believe in a form of Christianity.

SLIDE 55

In Jamaica it will be many years before there are enough schools and teachers for all the children. Classes are often large and because of lack of space school runs in two shifts.

SLIDE 56

Some pupils attend in the morning and others in the afternoon, making education available to double the number of children.

SLIDE 57

Now that we have seen many of the beauties along with the troubles that make up this interesting island nation, it is time to say "Walk Good", a Jamaican expression of farewell. We hope that soon Jamaicans will be able to make their island as pleasant a place for them to live as it is for tourists to visit.

SLIDE 58

CREDIT SLIDE

SLIDE 59

CREDIT SLIDE